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ANIMALS WILD AND TAME

ANNA CHASE DAVIS

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OF NEW YORK

JANUARY 25, 1924

NATURE STORIES

FOR

YOUNGEST READERS

ANIMALS

TAME AND WILD

BY

ANNA CHASE DAVIS

PRIN. OF THE HAMILTON HALL SCHOOL, SALEM, MASS.

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1896.

"Of all beasts he learned the language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How the beavers built their lodges,
Where the squirrels hid their acorns,
How the reindeer ran so swiftly,
Why the rabbit was so timid,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them 'Hiawatha's Brothers.'"

— *Longfellow.*

PREFACE.

Having found in my experience in teaching in the lower primary grades of our schools, the lack of simple reading matter, in connection with the Nature Studies especially, I have prepared this little book, hoping to meet in this way the needs of other teachers.

I have tried to interest the child in the animal by leading him to observe some things for himself, and also have told him some things that are important for him to know.

I have also tried, when it was possible, to correlate number and color.

The sentences are simple and short and easily grasped by even the youngest readers.

When it is possible, it would be well to have stuffed specimens of the different animals for the children to see, and encourage their going to the menagerie or to the country to see the larger animals for themselves.

Have the children write original sentences about the animals after observation, giving them the words they do not know on the black-board. Have them draw pictures of the animals.

Teach them to be kind and gentle to all animals.

A. C. D.

SQUIRRELS

NATURE STORIES.

ANIMALS, TAME AND WILD.

THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a frisky, little animal.

He is called a gnawing animal.

He has two sharp front teeth.

The squirrel cracks nuts and gnaws them with his teeth.

They are not like our teeth.

They grow again if they wear off.

The squirrel builds his nest in hollow trees.

He has a pretty fur coat.

His eyes are very bright.

The squirrel's tail is bushy.

He holds it over his back.

It helps him to jump from tree to tree.

The squirrel likes nuts.

He puts them in his cheek pouches.

He carries them to his nest for winter.

His nest is lined with leaves.

When he eats nuts he sits on his hind legs.

He holds the nuts in his two front paws.

He gnaws them with his sharp teeth.

Some squirrels are red and some are grey

They have warm, thick coats for winter.

I like to feed the squirrels.

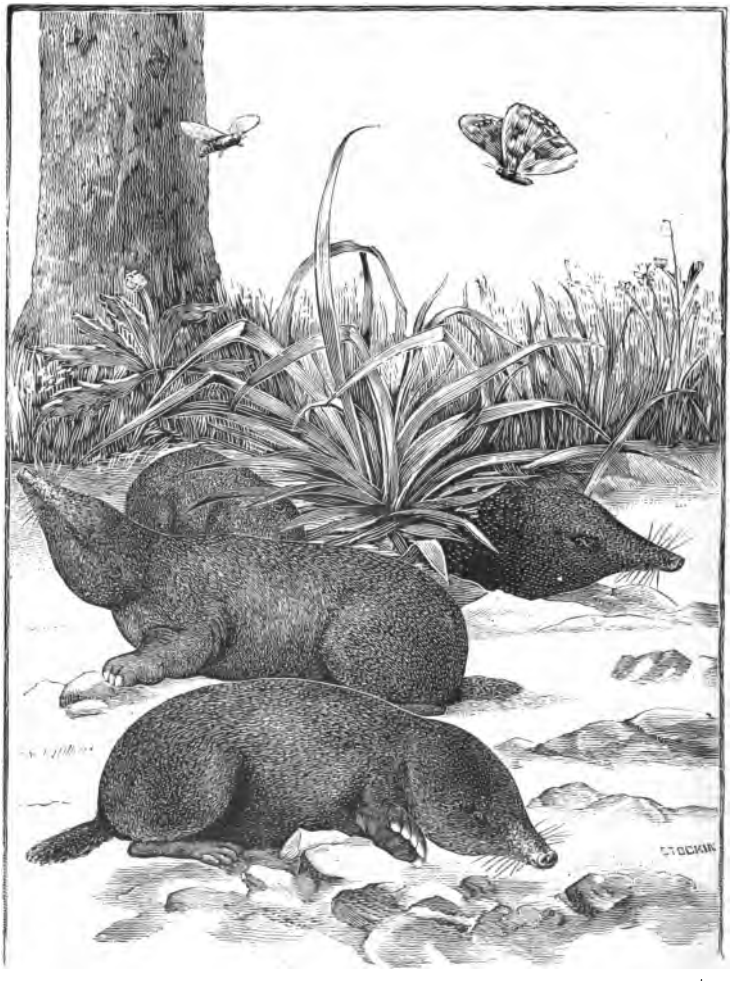
Let us give them some nuts.

It is not kind to throw stones at them.

They will not be afraid if we are quiet.

See them come for the nuts.

I can count four squirrels.



MOLES.

THE MOLE.

Some animals live on insects.

The mole is one of these.

The shrew mole has a dark coat.

It has white feet and tail.

It is nearly five inches long.

Measure five inches.

It is not very big.

It has a sharp nose like a pig.

The mole has broad feet with sharp claws.

The hairs on his body grow straight out.

They do not lie down like a cat's.

They do not hold dirt.

The mole has very small eyes

It cannot see well in the day-time.

His eyes are covered with hairs.

The mole can smell and hear well.

If you see a mole look for his ears.

I found a dead one last summer.

They are queer looking fellows.

They burrow in the ground.

They like worms and bugs.

The mole has a house under the ground.

It is a real fortress.

Here is a picture of his house.

The name mole means earth.

The mole's body is shaped like a cylinder.

It has no neck.

It has a short tail.

The mole has forty-four teeth.

It is very fierce.

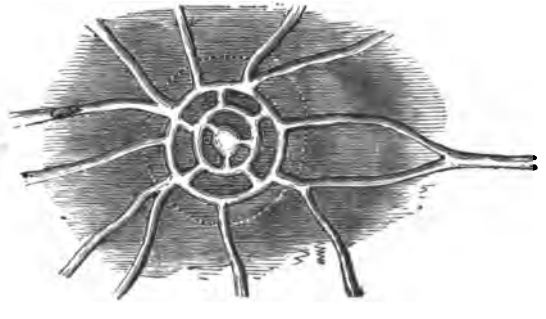
The baby moles are very small, not larger than a bean.

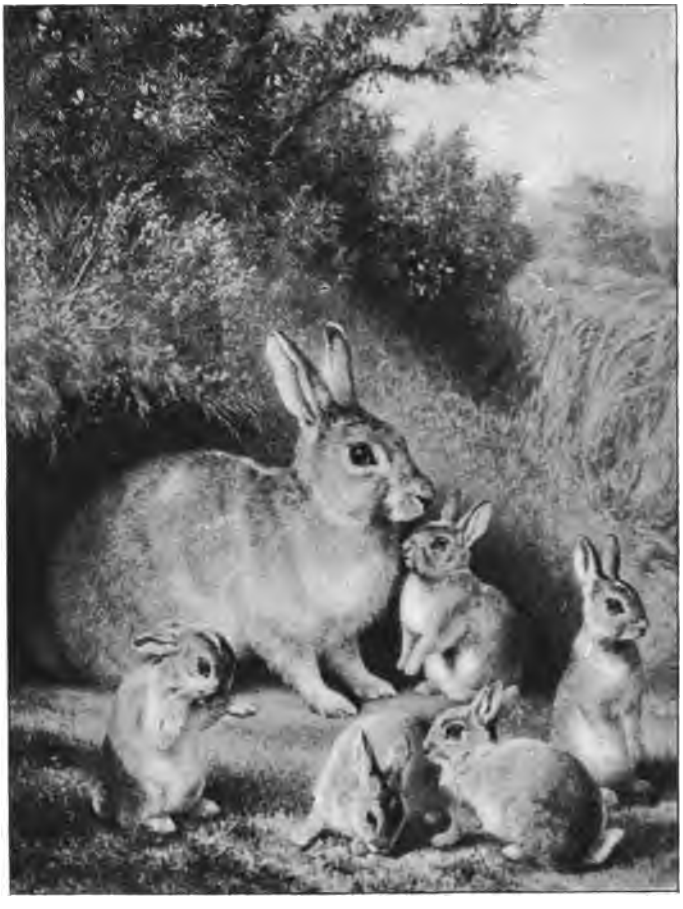
There are six of them.

When they are older, the mother drives them out of the house.

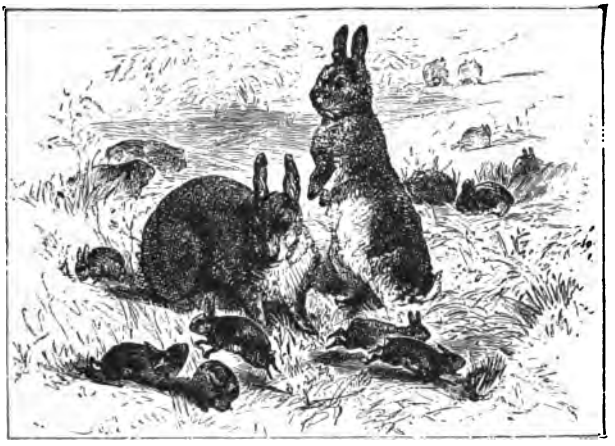
The mole is a useful animal.

It kills insects that would eat our plants and trees.





RABBITS AT HOME



THE RABBIT.

Rabbits are very interesting little animals.

They are sometimes kept in houses, called "rabbit hutches."

It is not right to hold rabbits very much.

They are easily killed.

The rabbit likes to live where there are deep dells and steep banks of sand.

They like to have these banks covered with brushwood.

They are fond of tender grasses and sweet smelling herbs.

They dig and burrow in the sand to make their houses.

Do you like to dig in the sand?

They have a great many rooms in their houses.

Mrs. Bunny digs a separate house for her babies.

She makes a nest of dried grass.

She lines it with fur pulled from her own body.

Her little babies have no fur and cannot see at first.

They are very helpless when they are born.

Mrs. Bunny has to have a warm nest for them.

Rabbits are sometimes killed and used for food.

The flesh of the wild rabbit is best.

The rabbit cannot run well.

He jumps along.

When wild, they are always grayish brown on the back.

They are white below.

Some tame rabbits are pure white.

They have long ears and short tails.

Wild rabbits live in villages.

Sometimes a hundred live in a village together.

Each has a nest or house of its own.

COMPANIONS

THE DOG.

Dogs are very useful animals.

Some dogs are very large.

Some are very small.

They love their masters and take care of them.

Dogs have a wonderful sense of smell.

They hear quickly and see a long distance.

Dogs need water very often.

They lap the water like a cat.

Most dogs do not like cats.

Some have webbed feet for swimming.

Some dogs' legs are light and strong.

They can run fast and for a long time.

There are many kinds of dogs.

Some large dogs have saved people's lives.

Should you fall into the water they could pull you out.

If you were lost in the snow, they could take you on their backs to their master.

These are the St. Bernard dogs.

Their masters are monks.

They send the dogs out after a storm.

They hunt for lost people on the mountain.

The monks strap wine, food and clothes on their backs.

One St. Bernard dog saved the lives of forty people.

Some dogs are taught to draw wagons and sleds.

In some cities the rag-men use them to drag their carts.

They fasten them under the cart.

If you are kind to dogs they will love you.

CAT

THE CAT.

I have a pretty grey cat.

He sleeps in a box by the fire.

His name is Nick.

He has thick, soft fur.

My cat has a long tail, sharp ears, and whiskers.

The cat can purr and say "Mieow!"

If you pat him he will purr very loud.

The cat's eyes are bright at night.

He can see in the dark.

The cat has cushions on his paws and sharp claws.

The cat catches rats and mice.

He tosses the mouse up and plays with it before he eats it.

I give my cat milk to drink.

The cat's tongue is rough.

It can lap the milk.

My tongue is not rough.

I could not lap my milk.

Count your cat's toes

See how many are on the hind paws and how many are on the front paws.

Look at your cat's eyes.

See if the little black pupils in the

center of his eyes are like those in your eyes.

What color are the cat's eyes?

What color is your cat's fur?

Are all cats of the same color?

Oh, no; they are of different colors.

The mother cat loves her little kittens.

I like to see the kittens play.

They climb on the old cat's back

I can count three little kittens.

One is grey, and two are yellow and brown.

Cats and kittens can climb trees.

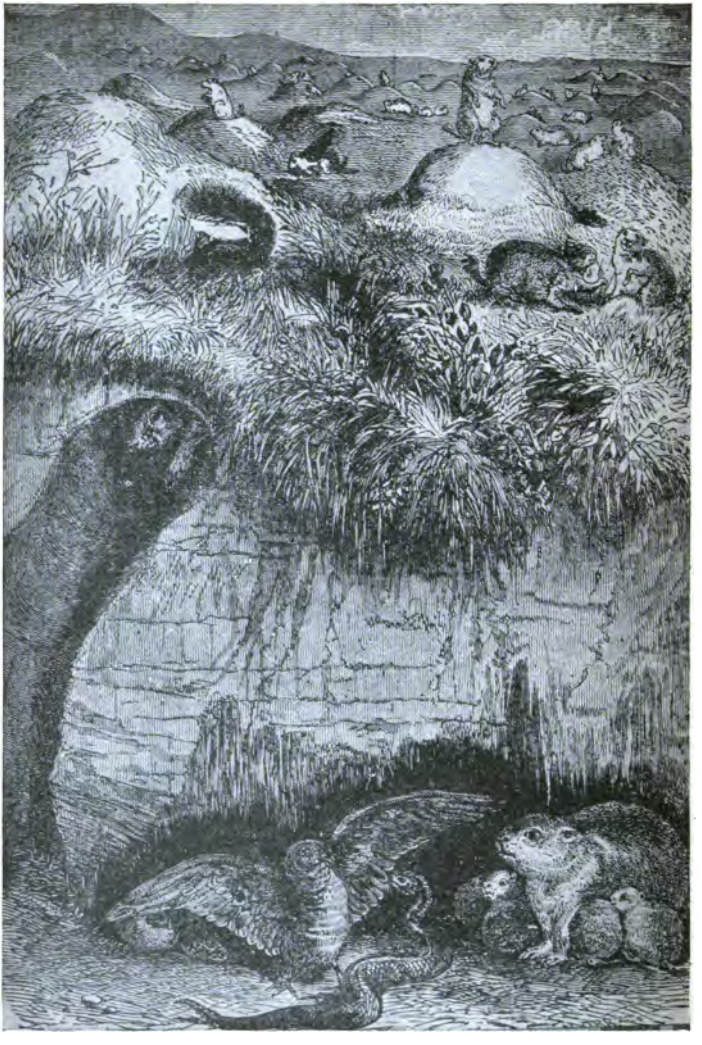
Can dogs climb trees?

No; their claws are not sharp enough.

Cats like to catch birds, rats and mice.

I do not like to have them catch the pretty birds.

They do not know any better.



PRARIE DOGS

THE PRAIRIE DOG.

The prairie dogs are like little woodchucks.

They live on the great plains of the West.

They build their houses there.

They burrow and throw up the earth in mounds a little distance apart.

They watch what is going on from the doors of their houses.

They are timid little creatures.

They do not go far from home.

If they hear any one coming they dodge out of sight.

They live on plants and insects.

The owls and rattle-snakes like to live in their houses.

The prarie dogs do not like this.

They like to live by themselves.

They are small and light brown in color.

If you should go out West you could see them from the car window.

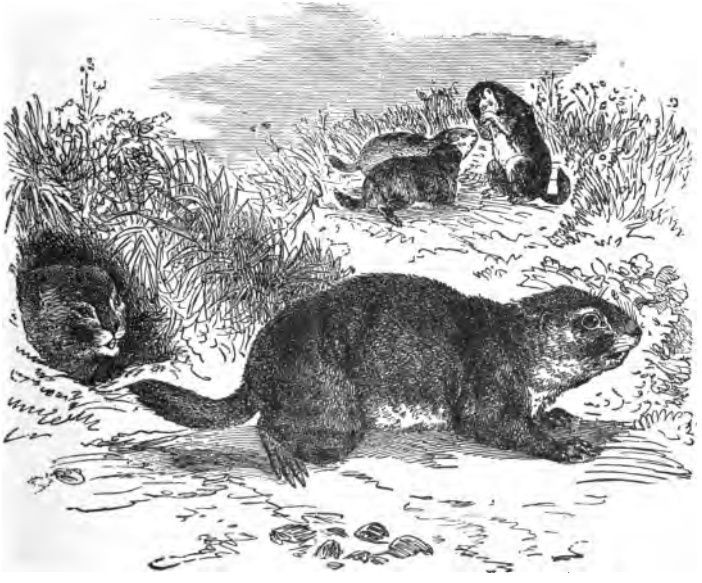
They pop out their heads and then pop in again.

You would need to have bright eyes to see them.

You may see them some day in a menagerie.

I saw some last summer and they seemed to feel quite at home.

They had made their houses just as they do out West.



SABLE

THE SABLE.

The little sable lives in Asia.

There are a few in the northern part of America.

Men hunt them for their skins.

They like to kill them in the winter.

The fur is then thick and valuable

It is hard work to hunt the sable

The hunters suffer with the cold.

Sometimes they lose their lives in the snow.

They dress in clothes made of fur.

They cover the feet and head with fur, too.

The sable burrows in the earth near rivers and in the forests.

Some burrows are near the roots of trees.

Sometimes they build nests for their homes.

They build them in hollow trees.

They line them with moss and leaves.

The hunter follows the track of their feet in the snow.

The hunters walk in snow-shoes.

They put a net over the burrow.

Then they smoke them out.

When the sable comes out he is caught in the net.

They are sometimes caught with a noose.

The hunter throws it over their heads.

They are also caught in traps.

The hunters do not want to hurt the skins.

The color of a sable is a rich brown.

THE CHAMOIS.

THE CHAMOIS.

The little chamois lives away up on the mountains of the Alps

He is about two feet high.

He has a light body and slender legs.

They are long and nimble.

Behind the little hoofs there are extra hoofs on each foot.

These are called "false hoofs."

They help the chamois to climb.

They save him from falling.

He can run very fast.

His hair is yellowish brown in summer and blackish brown in winter.

The horns are jet black.

They are polished and stand straight up for about four inches.

Then they turn back and form a pair of sharp hooks.

They are on the top of the head.

The tail is very short.

The chamois is afraid of even the foot-print of a hunter.

They live in herds, though small ones.

They follow a chosen leader.

Each herd of chamois have a sentinel.

He has to look out for foes.

He warns the herd of danger.

It is very hard to hunt the chamois.

They are hunted for their skins and the flesh which is eaten.

If the chamois is caught when young he makes a gentle, little pet.

The hunters live in little cottages.

They are in sight of the snow-capped mountains.

When the hunter kills a chamois he puts him across his shoulders.

He carries him home over the mountain.

He has to climb some steep places.

It is hard work to hunt the chamois.

AN ALPINE SCENE.

DEER

THE DEER.

The deer is a shy, fleet and sure-footed animal.

The stag or father-deer has long branching antlers or horns.

They drop off once each year.

They are not hollow like those of a cow.

They are a solid, bony growth, which is a part of the skull.

While the antlers are growing they

are covered with a soft skin, called "the velvet."

It is made of veins for carrying the blood that makes the antlers.

When they have grown long enough, they do not need any more blood.

Then the skin dries up and peels off.

The deer rubs the skin off against the trees.

The horns grow in the spring.

You can see a pair of velvety points on the forehead in March.

They grow quite fast.

In a few days you can see what they are going to be.

If you should touch them they would feel hot.

The blood rushes through them so fast.

It takes them ten weeks to grow.

The deer carry them through the summer, fall and winter.

In February they fall off.

Then the new antlers begin to grow.

The deer use them to defend themselves with.

There are many kinds of deer.

The elk is one of the largest.

He is also called a moose.

Some are seven feet high at the shoulders.

Measure seven feet and you will see how high they are.

Some people are very fond of the flesh of the deer.

It is called venison.

The young deer are called fawns.

They are gentle little creatures.

They have beautiful eyes.

They are a light brown color.

The hide is made into different kinds of leather.

The horns are made into knife and fork handles.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

THE HORSE.

We all love horses.

They are useful animals.

The horse can trot very fast.

Some horses are large and strong.

They can draw heavy loads.

Horses have long tails and sharp ears.

The long hair on a horse's head is called the mane.

The horse has hoofs.

Look and see if they are like those of the ox.

We have iron shoes put on his feet.

The blacksmith puts them on.

It does not hurt the horse.

The nails are put in the hoofs.

The hoofs are made of horn.

I like to ride on horse-back.

Some horses like sugar.

If you give him some he will not forget it.

Small horses are called ponies.

Horses are of different colors.

I like a black horse.

My horse's name is Prince.

When I call him he comes for an apple.

I like to drive my horse.

I harness him to a little carriage.

I can harness him myself.

I brush his coat every day.

I wash his feet.

I like to see his coat look glossy.

In the winter it is thick and long.

In the summer we sometimes have him clipped.

We must be kind to horses.

They know more than we think they do.

DESIGN FOR PAPER CUTTING.

DONKEY

THE DONKEY.

The donkey belongs to the Horse Family.

The best of them come from Spain.

They are raised with great care.

They are homely little fellows.

They are smaller than a horse.

Their coats are rough and shaggy.

They have very large ears.

Donkeys are very sure-footed.

They can carry people and goods over the mountains.

Horses could not go where they can.

They make a braying noise.

They do not neigh like a horse.

Did you ever hear a horse neigh?

The donkey's skin is used for drum-heads, pocket-books and other things.

The donkey is a very brave and useful animal.

Sometimes children have donkey carts to ride in.

The children like to drive the little donkey.

Sometimes they ride on the donkey's back.

They have a little saddle.

Sometimes they ride in baskets on each side of the donkey's back.

Sometimes the donkeys are stubborn.

They stand still and will not go.

If you are kind to them it is better than to whip them.

Coax them with an apple.

Pat them and talk to them.

It is cruel to beat them.

THE COW.

The cow is a cud-chewer.

She swallows her food without chewing it much.

It goes into a pouch and she chews it later.

Look at the cow's mouth.

See if she has upper front teeth.

Look at her upper lip.

What does she use it for in eating?

Watch her eating grass in the field.

Then see her when she lies down to "chew her cud."

The cow has horns.

Look at her hoofs.

Are they like the horse's hoofs?

The cow has four feet.

She has two ears near the horns.

COW

Some cows are red and white.

Cows give us milk.

I like milk warm from the cow.

Can you milk a cow?

It is not easy to milk a cow.

The man sits on a stool to milk her.

The young cow is called a calf.

The flesh of the calf is called veal.

The skin is used for leather.

Men's and boys' boots are made of calf-skin.

You can see little horns on a calf's head.

They will grow large by and by.

PART II.

THE OX.

Oxen belong to the cud-chewing family.

They are found all over the world.

They are large and strong.

They have broad heads and long horns.

Oxen are quite wise.

They live in herds.

They have an old ox for their leader.

The young oxen have to mind their leader.

If they disobey they are punished.

The oxen are raised for food.

They are also raised to drag heavy loads from place to place.

They have a yoke made of wood on their necks.

They are guided by their masters voices or touch of the whip.

They are patient and carry heavy burdens.

Watch the oxen when they eat.

They take hold of the grass with the front lower teeth and the toothless pad of the upper jaw.

Then they pull it from the roots by a little jerk of the head.

The grass goes to the back of the mouth.

It is rolled around and swallowed.

It goes into a pouch and stays there for a time.

The ox chews it again later, like the cow.

The hoofs of the ox are divided.

Look at them when you see some oxen.

Did you ever see an ox have his shoes put on?

He has to have two shoes on each foot.

How many shoes does he have to wear?

You do not wear so many shoes.

How many feet have you?

Are your feet divided?

The shoes are put on by a blacksmith.

It does not hurt the ox.

Are the horse's hoofs divided?

How many shoes does he have?

SHEEP

THE SHEEP.

The sheep is a very useful animal.

We get meat from the flesh.

It is called mutton.

From the fat we get tallow for our candles.

Its wool is sheared from its back.

It is made into flannel and woolen goods.

The wool is very thick and white.

The skin is made into leather and rugs.

Every part of their body is useful.

They go in flocks and droves.

They have a leader which they follow.

They can climb very well.

The baby sheep are called lambs.

Have you ever seen any sheep and lambs?

They make a funny, bleating noise.

It sounds like "baa-baa!"

Lambs are sometimes used for pets and trimmed with ribbons.

The sheep sometimes have a shepherd to take care of them.

The shepherd has a dog to help him.

The wolves like to steal the sheep.

If the shepherd loses a sheep he takes a crook and starts out to find it.

The crook is a long stick curved at the end.

If the sheep falls into a hole he can reach down and pull him out.

The shepherd counts the sheep as they go into the fold at night.

They go in one by one.

Then he knows if one is missing.

The fold is the house where they sleep at night.

The shepherd could not sleep until he finds the little lost lamb.

Your mamma could not sleep if you were lost.

The mother-sheep, or "ewe," has no horns.

The father-sheep, or ram, has horns.

WILD PIGS

THE PIG.

I have a big pig in my pen.

He is very fat.

He has a pointed nose.

We call it a snout.

He grunts when I feed him.

The pig eats from a trough.

His hairs are called bristles.

They are made into brushes.

The pig's flesh is called pork.

The leg is smoked and called ham.

My pig has eight little pigs.

Their skin is pink.

They are very cunning.

Some people roast a little pig whole.

The father pig is called a boar.

The mother pig is called a sow.

Glue is made from the hoofs.

The skin is made into saddles.

The pigs do not like a dirty sty.

They feel better to be clean.

They can be taught a great deal.

They can be made very tame.

HEDGEHOG.

THE HEDGEHOG.

The hedgehog is a small animal.

He is less than a foot long.

How long is a foot?

He has a thick, short neck, short legs, long and claw-toed feet.

He has hair on the under part of his body.

The upper part is covered with sharp spines.

He can roll himself up like a ball.

The spines stick out.

They would prick you if you touched them.

That is the way they take care of themselves if an enemy comes

They come out at night for food.

They eat small animals, snakes and insects.

They like eggs and milk.

When they are tame they are sometimes kept for pets.

They will kill and eat beetles if they are in the kitchen at night.

They like a warm bed in a dark place.

The baby hedgehogs are born in the spring.

They look like little birds when they are young

There are two or four babies in every nest.

The nest is built with a roof to keep them all dry.

The babies' eyes and ears are closed when they first come.

The hedgehog sleeps all winter like the polar bear.

They do not lay up any food.

They go into holes at the roots of trees.

They come out in the spring again.

OPOSSUM.

THE OPOSSUM.

The opossum is about as large as a cat.

It is shaped like a rat.

It has a sharp nose.

It has short legs and a long tail.

The tail is covered with scales.

Its coat is grey wool.

It has long white hairs sticking out of it.

Its ears, nose, feet and tail are black.

The mother opossum has a pouch of skin under her body.

She carries her babies in it.

They stay there for five weeks.

Then they go out to play.

If they are afraid, they run back to the pouch.

They live in nests made in hollow trees or holes in the ground.

The nests are made of leaves.

They use their tails to climb with.

They swing from limb to limb.

They like to get birds' eggs.

They eat grapes and fruit.

The opossum hunts at night.

In the South the flesh of the opossum is used for food.

The darkies like to catch them.

They call them "possums."

The flesh tastes like pork.

If you hit an opossum he will try to make you think he is dead.

Should you then leave him alone, he would jump up and run away.

That is why people say he is "playing possum."

When you pretend you do not see what is going on, you are "playing possum."

BEAVER.

THE BEAVER.

Beavers are interesting animals.

They build their houses near rivers and lakes.

They use their fore feet and their sharp teeth to build with.

They can cut a very thick branch.

They are very shy.

Beavers come out at night for food,

They gather food for the winter.

They cannot walk well on land.

Beavers like the water better.

They can swim well.

The beaver's teeth are very hard.

The Indians use them to cut bone.

They carve the heads of their spears with them.

The beavers are caught in traps and nets.

The fur or skin is very soft and fine.

It is chestnut color.

The beaver cannot see very well.

His sense of hearing and smell are very sharp.

His hind feet are stronger than his fore feet.

When he swims he folds his fore feet under him.

When walking or sitting he uses them for hands.

When he builds a dam he uses them to carry sticks, limbs of trees, sand and stones.

The beaver's best tool is his tail.

It is broad and flat and covered with black, horny scales.

The beaver uses it to pound and pack the mud down on the dam.

He sculls with it when he swims.

He pounds on the ground with it if any one comes.

The beavers hear it and dive out of sight.

The beavers live in pairs.

Their house is a hollow mound.

It is made of sticks, stones and mud beaten together.

The beaver carries them to where he wants to build his home.

Then he turns round and slaps them into place with his tail.

They begin to build in August.

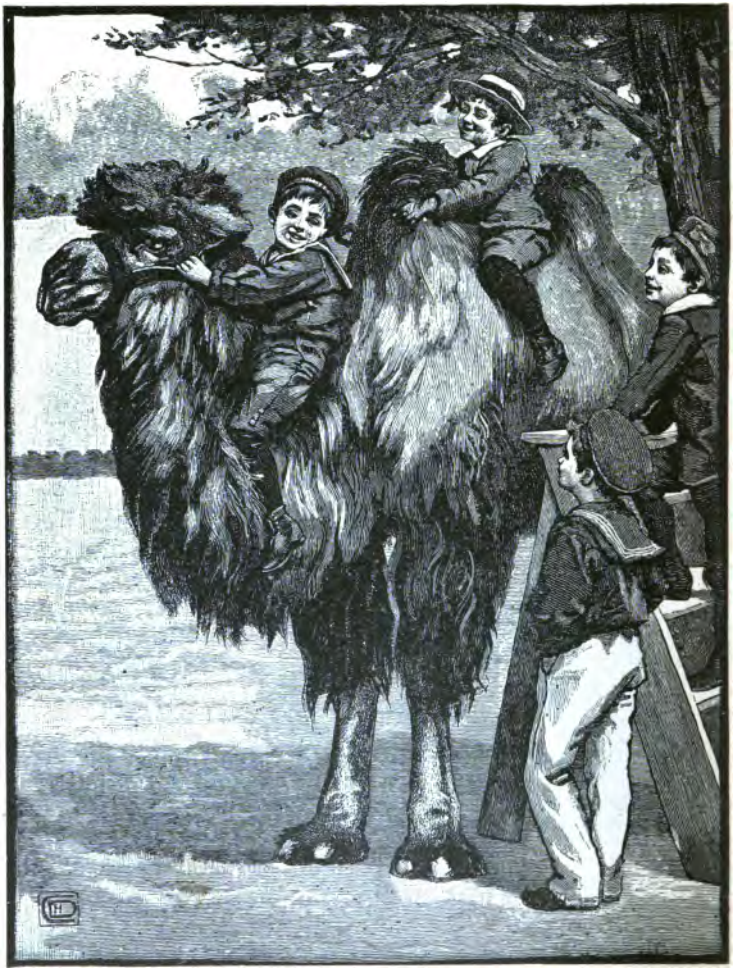
They finish when the frost comes.

There is room for six or eight baby beavers in the house.

They like the bark of the aspen, willow, birch, poplar and alder.

They dry it for winter.

They are hard working fellows.



A COMFORTABLE SEAT.

THE CAMEL.

The camel is a very useful animal.

He is called the "ship of the desert."

He carries loads of goods and people over the desert.

They could not be carried by anything else.

He has long legs.

The legs have cushions, or hard places, where they kneel.

They kneel to have the load put on their backs.

The camel has wide feet.

They do not sink in the sand.

They have pads on the soles of their feet.

They do not feel the heat from the hot sand.

Their eyes are sleepy looking.

They have long lashes.

These keep the sun and dust out of their eyes.

The camel can close his nostrils to keep out the sand.

The winds blow the sands in clouds.

His teeth and mouth are made to eat the grass and thistles on the desert.

CAMEL IN THE DESERT

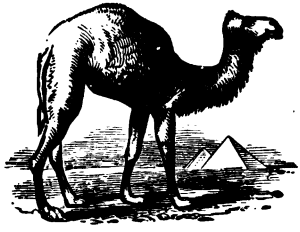
He can go a long time without food.

The camel has a place in his stomach to carry water.

He can carry enough to last a week.

There are two kinds of camels.

The Bactrian lives in Asia.

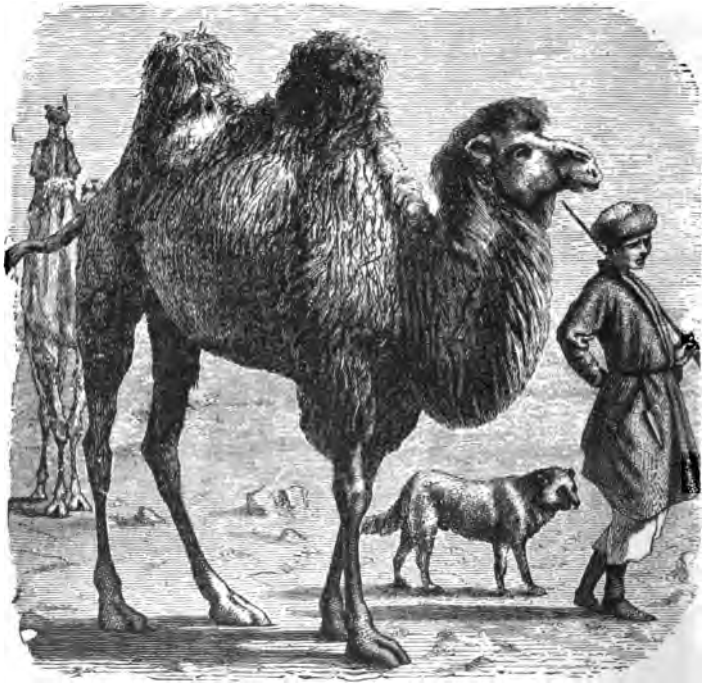


ARABIAN CAMEL.

He has two humps on his back.

The Arabian camel has only one hump.

Some camels can travel one hundred miles a day.



THE BACTRIAN CAMEL.

Some camels are six or seven feet high.

Their coats are all shades of brown.

They are thick and wooly.

In the summer the wool is cut off.

It is made into cloth.

Ask mamma if she has a camel's hair shawl.

If she has, you can see how fine and pretty it is.

Paint brushes are made of the hair.

The skin is used for harnesses, slippers and other things.

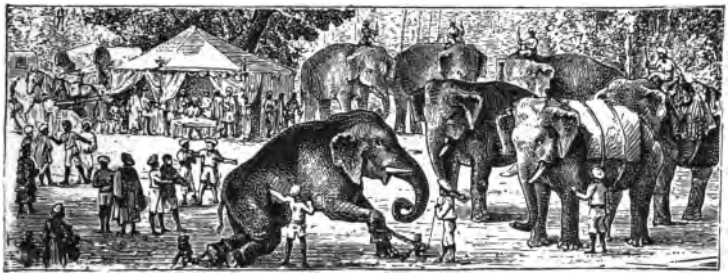
Some people drink the milk from the camel.

The camel's feet end in two toes.

These are called hoofs.

A CARAVAN.

ELEPHANT AT WORK



ELEPHANT MARKET IN INDIA.

THE ELEPHANT.

The elephant is one of the largest animals.

He likes to live in the woods or forests.

He likes to be near water.

It is hot where the elephant lives.

He likes to stay in the water a long time.

It makes him cool.

He has a long nose or trunk.

He can twist it all about.

He draws water up in it.

He throws it over his back.

He has large ears.

His tail is very small.

His skin is rough and thick.

Some elephants have two long tusks of ivory.

They look like two long teeth.

Their legs and feet are big and clumsy.

They can be taught to do many funny things.

They do not forget if you hurt them.

They remember it if you are kind to them.

They pull up trees with their trunks.

They use their tusks for a crow-bar.

It helps them to get the trees up.

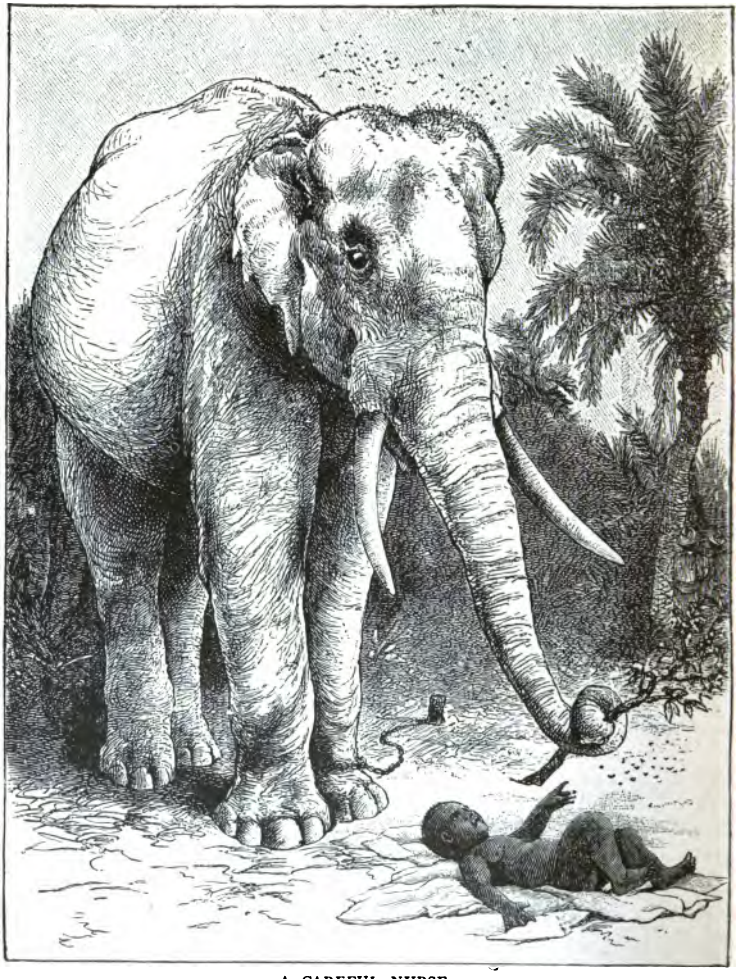
Did you ever see a man use a crow-bar?

He puts the point under a heavy stone.

It helps him to get it up.

There is a finger-like end to the trunk.

Have you ever seen an elephant?



A CAREFUL NURSE.

When you do, notice his trunk.

Give him a peanut.

He will put his trunk out to take it.

You can see the finger-like end.

He can pick up very small things with it.

The hunter catches the elephant with a lasso.

He hunts him for his tusks.

The ivory is made into many things.

Sometimes the hunter drives the elephant into traps.

The elephant lives to be very old.

Some have lived four hundred years.

KANGAROO.

THE KANGAROO.

The kangaroo is one of the largest animals with a pouch.

Kangaroos have funny shaped bodies.

They have small heads and chests.

The lower part of the body is large.

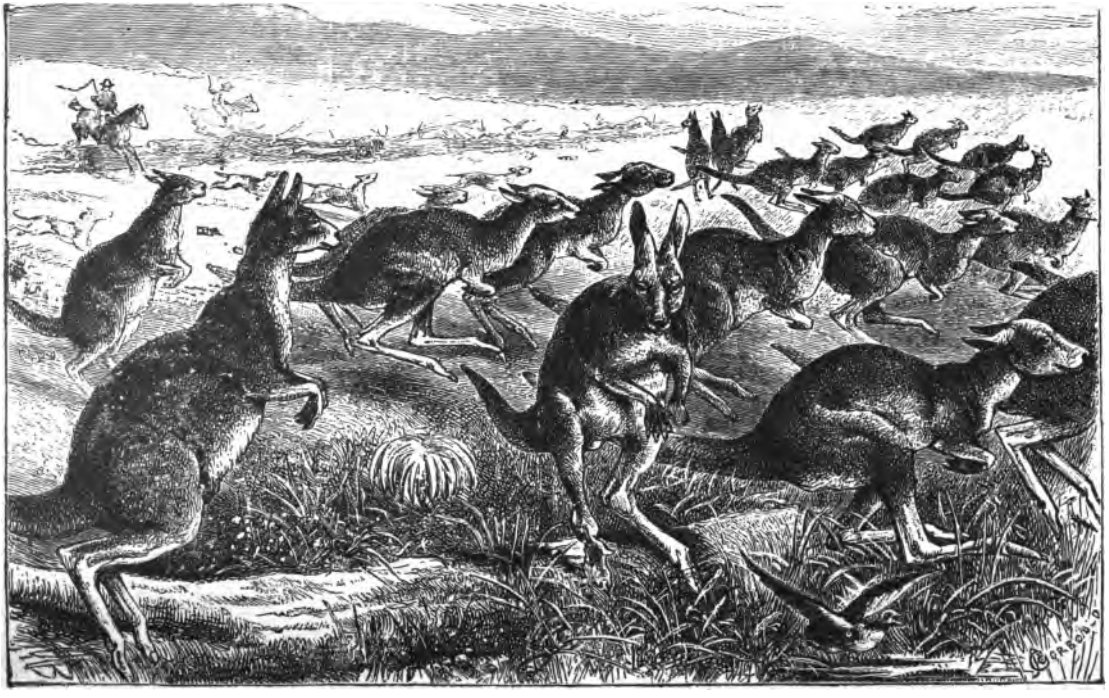
The head is something like a deer's.

Their eyes are beautiful.

Their ears are sharp-pointed.

The kangaroo has a long neck.

He has short front legs.



HUNTING THE KANGAROO.

He does not walk on them.

He lifts things up with them.

He uses them when he eats.

The hind legs are very long.

He takes long jumps with them.

He has sharp claws for digging.

The tail is long and thick and strong.

He uses it as a rudder when he jumps.

He does not walk, he jumps.

He takes very long jumps.

Kangaroos like to live in forests.

Some are large and some are small.

The mother's pouch is below her fore legs.

She jumps with her babies in it.

She is smaller than the father kangaroo.

They are hunted for their fur.

It is brown in color.

Some parts are grey.

The flesh is good to eat.

Men have "kangaroo dogs" for hunting them.

These dogs are part mastiff and part greyhound.

The kangaroo will fight the dogs.

They beat them with their tails.

They scratch them with their claws.

GIRAFFE

THE GIRAFFE.

The giraffe has a small body.

He has very long legs.

He has a long neck and head.

He has large ears.

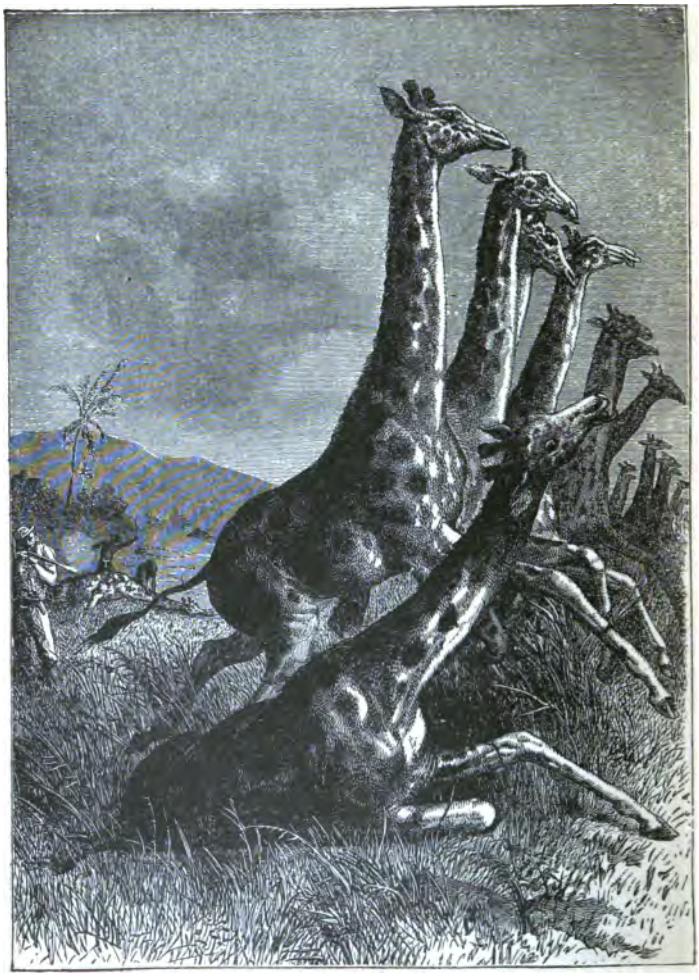
They are the tallest animals in the world.

They live in Africa.

Their skin is orange-color.

It has dark spots on it.

They have beautiful eyes.



HUNTING THE GIRAFFE.

When the giraffe runs, he moves both legs on one side together.

It makes him look awkward.

He runs very fast.

He can see and hear for a long distance.

The hunter has to hide.

The giraffe is easily frightened.

Sometimes he finds the hiding place.

He lives in a small herd.

A herd is a number of animals going together.

People use the skin to make straps, caps, and leather bottles.

The Arabs eat its flesh.

They catch the baby giraffes for the circus.

They soon grow tame.

Sometimes they will not eat.

Then they cannot live.

When they are at the circus they are gentle.

Giraffes have a head like a horse.

They have a neck and hoof like the stag.

They have the callous breast of the camel.

The skin is spotted like the panther's.

The giraffe is sometimes sixteen feet high.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD AND THE WOLF

THE WOLF.

Wolves can be found all over the world.

They go in packs.

They are hungry and very bold.

They can endure like the camel.

They are sly like the fox.

They are fierce like the tiger.

The farmers are afraid of them.

Wolves steal the sheep from the fold.

They like to kill a goat.

They will sometimes kill a buffalo or wild horse.

Wolves are yellow and grey in color,

They are very shy if you put them in a cage.

They are sometimes caught in traps.

They are very hungry beasts.

When they are hungry they are very fierce.

They are as large as a shepherd dog.

They are hunted for their skins.

It was a wolf that Little Red Riding Hood met.

She was going to see her grandma.

Her grandma was sick.

She carried her something good to eat.

The wolf asked her where she was going.

"'To my grandma's," she said:

"She lives in that little house."

The wolf told her to go one way.

He went the other.

His way was the shortest.

He got there first.

The grandma was not there.

The wolf went in.

He got into bed.

Little Red Riding Hood came soon.

She knocked at the door.

The wolf said, "Pull up the bobbin."

The latch fell up.

She went in.

She looked at her grandma.

"O grandma, how funny you look!" she said.

"What big eyes you have!"

"So much the better to see you, my dear."

"O, grandma, what big arms you have!"

"So much the better to hug you, my dear."

"O, grandma, what big teeth you have!"

"So much the better to eat you all up."

Just then a hunter came by.

He saw the wolf.

He shot him and he died.

Grandma came home.

She was so glad to find Red Riding Hood safe.

YOUNG BEARS AT PLAY.

THE BLACK BEAR.

Black bears are very large.

We will measure five feet on the floor.

A bear is about as long as that.

He is almost as long as papa is tall.

Bears have soft, smooth fur.

Sometimes it is yellow in color, and sometimes a glossy black.

They are a little shy.

They do not like to attack men, unless they are very hungry.

Bears like vegetables better than meat.

They like cabbages and green corn.

Sometimes they steal them from the farmers.

The bear often steals a pig or some small animal.

He gives him a bear's hug and that kills him.

Then he walks off as fast as he can.

The bear likes honey.

He finds a bee's nest in a tree and steals the honey.

Sometimes he gets stung.

Have you ever seen any dancing bears?

These bears are taken when they are babies or cubs.

They are tamed and taught to dance.

They can play soldier.

They stand on their heads.

They do many funny things.

They keep time when they dance.

They sometimes climb trees.

One bear would not come down for a long time.

He liked to stay up in the tree.

His master pulled the rope.

He would not come down.

All the children laughed to see the bear in the tree.

The masters of the bears are sometimes unkind to them.

The bear likes to live in a hollow tree.

Sometimes they live in caves.

If you ever see a bear, look at his paws.

They are made so that he can stand on his hind legs.

In many places people eat the flesh of the bear.

They use the skins for clothes.

The bear makes a house lined with moss, and sleeps all winter.

He does not need to eat then.

He lives on his own fat.

The mother bear will fight for her cubs.

POLAR BEAR

THE POLAR BEAR.

The fur of the polar bear is white.

The bear is about eight feet long.

Measure eight feet on the floor.

He lives in the North where it is cold.

He can swim in the water.

The food of the polar bear is fish and seals.

He is a fearless animal.

It is hard to kill him.

Sometimes he uses a cake of ice for a raft.

He floats on the water until he gets some food.

The flesh of the polar bear is used for food.

The fat is used for food and fuel.

The fur is used for carpets and rugs.

The mother bear makes a house for herself in the ice.

She stays there all winter.

The heat from her body melts the ice around her.

Her breath makes a little chimney.

This gives her air to breathe.

When the spring comes she comes out.

She often has two little white-haired cubs to come out with her.

She lived all winter on her own fat.

It was in thick layers under the skin.

Now she is hungry and fierce.

She is very fond of her babies.

Her cubs look like Spitz dogs.

The father bear does not sleep so long.

He comes out some pleasant days in the winter.

They now begin to hunt for food.

They dive for fish.

They hunt the seals.

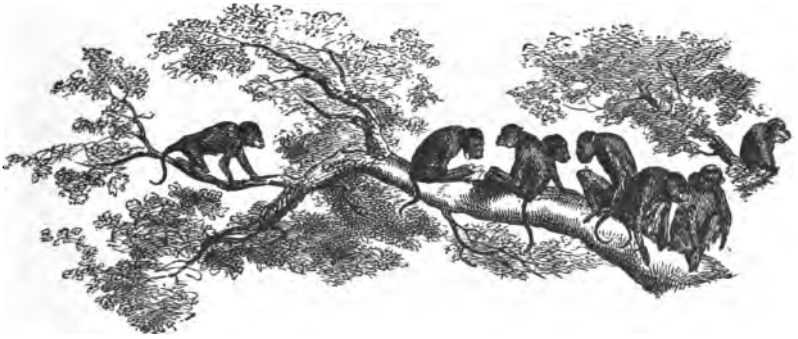
They eat birds, fruit, vegetables, and eggs.

In the Central Park in New York, they have large cakes of ice in the polar bear's cage.

The keeper throws pails of water over them when it is warm.

They suffer from the heat.

MONKEYS



THE MONKEY.

The monkey is a funny fellow.

He can walk on two legs like a man.

He lives in trees.

He likes to climb.

The monkey likes fruit and nuts.

The monkey's house is like a hut.

He builds it in among the branches.

It is made of bark, twigs and leaves.

It keeps off the rain and sun.

Monkeys fight with sticks and stones.

They have four hands.

They are almost like your hands.

When you see a monkey, look at his hand.

Take hold of it.

He will clasp his fingers around yours.

He will take a penny to his master.

They have cheek pouches.

When you feed them you can see their cheeks stick out.

They gather nuts.

They carry them home in their pouches.

They can be taught many tricks.

Some monkeys have long tails.

They hang by their tails when they climb.

They twist them around the branches of the trees.

An ape is a monkey without a tail.

A baboon is a monkey with a short tail.

The monkey has a hairy skin.

It is great fun to see monkeys in a cage.

They are born in April and June.

The mother takes great care of them when they are little.

They play like children.

The mother monkey is very fond of her baby.

She carries it in her arms.

The baby monkey has a funny little face.

When you go to the circus, look at the monkeys.

THE GORILLA.

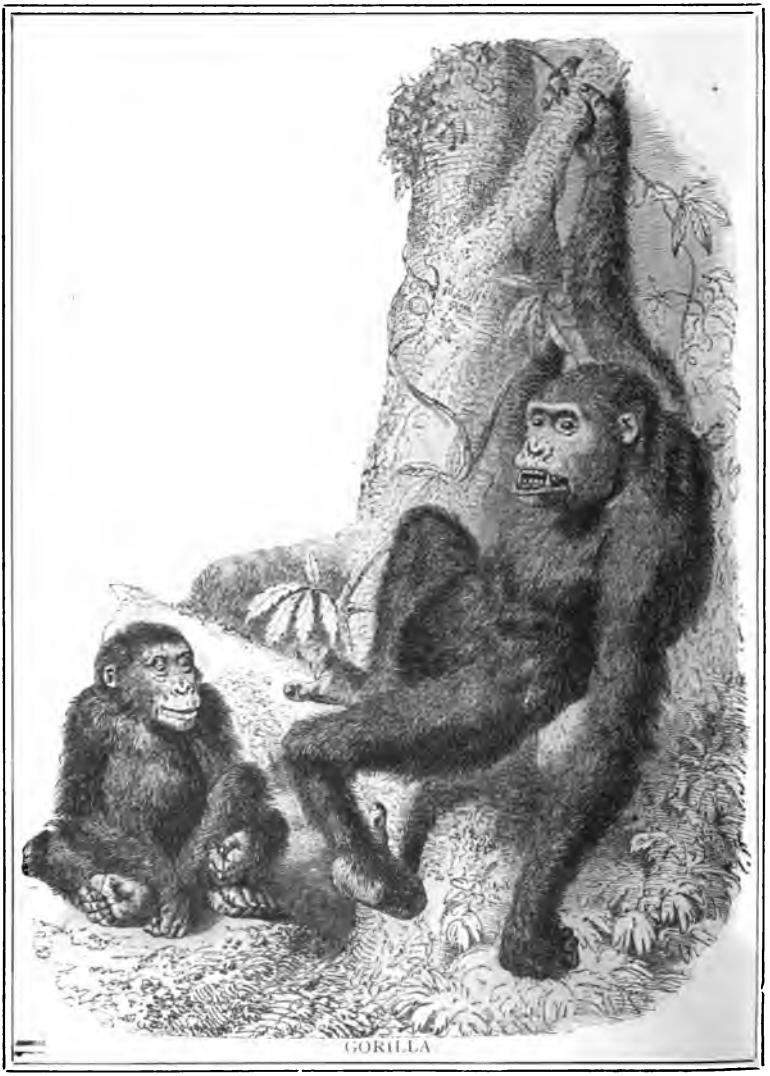
The black coated gorilla is very large and strong.

He can break a tree three or four inches thick.

He can kill a man with one blow of his arm.

If you try to shoot a gorilla, and miss your aim, you have not long to live.

The natives are very much afraid of the gorilla.



GORILLA

They go into a village and help themselves to what they want.

They are fond of nuts, berries, bananas, and the roots and leaves of the pine-apple.

The gorilla likes to yell.

He begins very softly and then louder.

You can hear him a long distance.

If he sees an enemy he starts toward it.

He beats his arms against his breast as he goes.

When he gets near enough he jumps upon his victim.

He kills it with his hands.

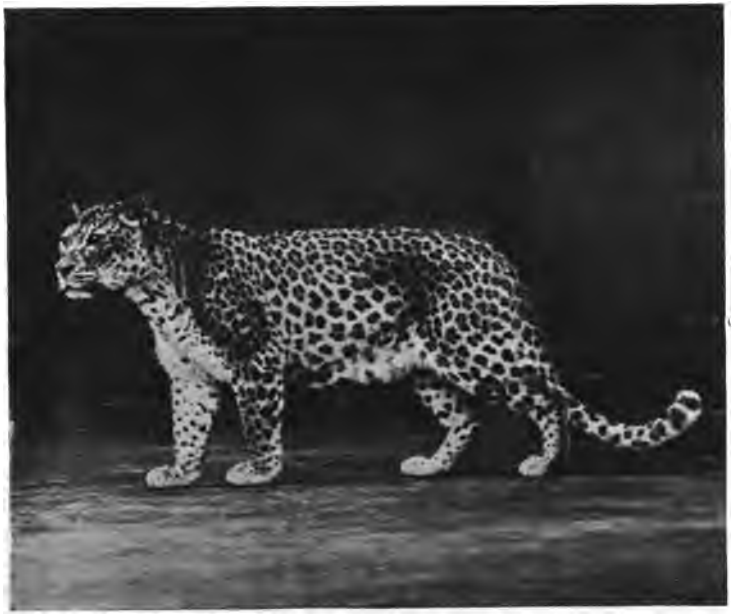
He is found in the hottest parts of Africa.

The gorilla is as tall as a man.

Gorillas try to do as they see men do.

They try to build their huts like the natives.

They live on the outside of their huts.



LEOPARD

THE LEOPARD.

The leopard lives in Africa and Asia.

He is called the "tree tiger."

He is not like a tiger and has no right to the name.

The leopard's skin is yellow covered with dark spots.

He can climb trees, like a boy after nuts.

He frightens the poor little monkeys.

He climbs up and looks in their houses.

Then the monkeys try to get away from him.

He chases them up and down the trees.

Sometimes he catches the poor little fellows.

The leopard steals animals and poultry from the farmers.

He hides them in the forked branches of trees.

He covers them with leaves.

When he is hungry he goes to his pantry and gets the food.

The leopards are very bold and strong.

It is very hard to kill them.

THE TIGER.

The tiger lives in Asia.

He is as large as a lion.

He is almost as strong.

He has a handsome skin.

It is of a yellow color with dark stripes.

The under part of the body is white.

The tiger has a long tail.

Men hunt the tiger with elephants.

The hunters ride on their backs.

They carry guns, spears, bows and arrows.

The elephants break down the trees.

They enjoy the hunt as much as the men.

The tiger crouches like a cat.

It is hard to kill him.

The tiger's teeth are very sharp.

Sometimes they are caught in traps.

They are shot with poisoned arrows.

The tiger has no mane like the lion.

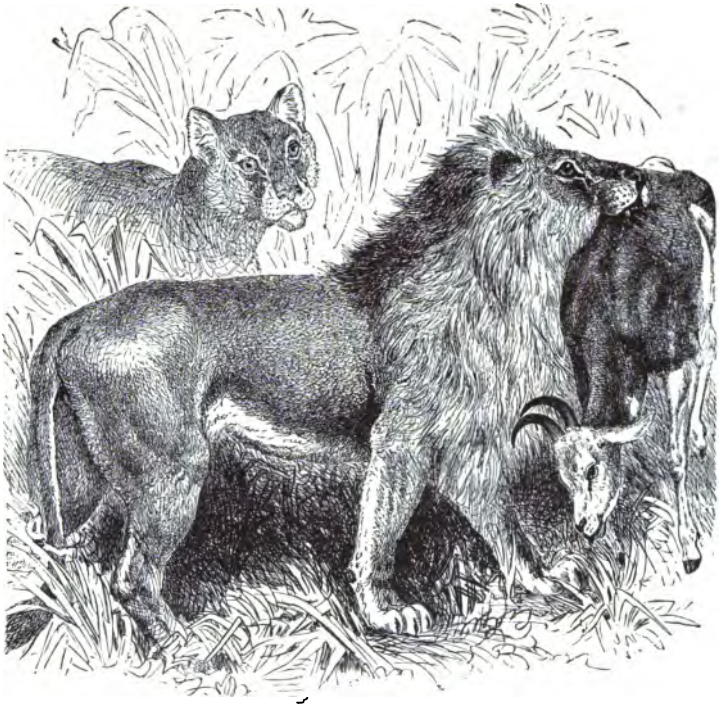
He is about eight feet long.

Measure eight feet on the floor.

Then you will know how big he is.

The mother tiger loves her cubs.

A LION'S HEAD.



THE LION.

The lion is called the king of beasts

He is very fierce and strong.

The lion is covered with smooth hairs.

His fur is a yellow color.

The father lion has a long, thick mane.

His claws are like those of a cat.

The lion can draw them in so that you cannot see them.

Have you seen your cat do this?

Look at pussy's claws and you will see how he does it.

At the end of the tail is a horny point.

It is covered with a tuft of hair.

The lion sleeps all day in rocky caves.

He comes out for food at night.

He is very strong.

He can carry off an ox or a horse.

When he starts out he roars very loud.

He crouches down like a cat and then jumps out.

He can kill a horse with one stroke of his paw.

He does not like to attack a man.

The mother lion is called a lioness.

She is smaller than a lion but just as fierce.

The baby lions are called cubs.

The lion's home is called a lair.

The lioness loves her babies.

If you should go near her lair she would be very fierce.

She would think you wanted to hurt her babies.

The baby lions are very pretty.

They are like kittens, but much larger.

The lions at the circus were taken when they were little.

They were then taught many things?

Have you seen a live lion?